

CHATTANOOGA NEWS

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Peck just keeps a-driving. He does not give them time to dig in.

The Vols are no longer a veil for the Hun. On to the Rhine!

Peck is suspected of helping the German retreat specialist along with his work.

Also, that new Austrian offensive into Italy seems to have, in some manner, hung fire.

Maybe Senator Sherman was just trying to provoke Col. House into a fracture of the silence.

Another justification for the joy-rides Sunday may be found in the reduced casualty list.

If we are to judge from the new tax bill, the list of luxuries is a much longer one than we had suspected.

A headline says: "11,000 Huns quit going to church." Several times 11,000 have also ceased to report at meal time.

Miss Rankin doubtless appreciates the rapid admonitions she is receiving in consequence of her defeat for the senate.

The Jews are also a nation without a country, but prospects of acquiring one appear brighter now than for a long time.

Maybe when the boll weevil saw the ravages of the drought upon the growing cotton, it couldn't have the heart to do more.

The cotton harvest is whitening to ripeness and the picker is few. The short crop makes it imperative that all of it be saved.

Jim Ham seems to be straightening out the kinks of our army mail service after having told the newspapers what he knows about things.

The Germans have said nothing about having their backs to the wall, probably because their faces are in the direction of the Rhine.

Gen. Crowder is apparently inclined to give policemen and firemen deferred classification—at any rate, those who have attained efficiency.

More than 1,600,000 Americans, as Gen. March counts them, are now overseas. Berlin has not favored us with its estimate of the number.

If reports are true of the number of blackbirds being unearthed in New York, Gen. Crowder may not need to make another draft for some time.

It is all a mistake about the crown prince being a "fire eater." He says so himself. Others had also noted that he is a little skittish about the firing line.

The schools will be considerably disturbed by the war at best that can be done. Children too young to work should not be allowed to roam the streets.

An exchange thinks it would be a good idea if McClellan's order for railroad men to keep out of politics were extended to members of federal commissions.

Just as we predicted, the admission of the women of Texas to vote in the primaries is leading to full-fledged suffrage. They are particular to require candidates to define themselves.

Gov. Whitman has definitely begun his march from Albany to Washington. A setback at the November election would, however, probably cause him to change his mind about making the trip.

As a tribute to the workman on Labor day, the Jacksonville Times-Union observed that "labor does more to build up nations than armies—war destroys—labor produces." Just what we have several times tried to say.

It may be that those who insist upon a declaration of war against Bulgaria and Turkey are afraid that otherwise they will soon drop out and then it will be too late. Really, those countries are not working at it much now.

We are sometimes unable to agree with some of the suggestions of the Manufacturers Record, but we endorse wholeheartedly the keeping out of this country those who formerly lived here, but went abroad to fight against us.

The Memphis News-Scimitar is speculating upon whether Vanderman will be a candidate for governor of Mississippi with a view eventually of returning to the senate. But all that is considerably in the future, and we have to win the war in the meantime. Let's not borrow trouble.

"RABBIT" CURRY CAUGHT.
The story of the death in the aviation service overseas of Irby Curry brings a message of address to many Tennesseans who remember his brilliant record at Vanderbilt. This is peculiarly true to our young college men and football fans who have so often seen "Rabbit" Curry struggle through the line of the opposing team and carry like the wind down the field to a touchdown.

Curry was a true sport who played the game square and accepted results in the spirit of a full grown man. He entered the service of his country in the same sort of spirit—to fight for all he was worth. Those acquainted with him know that he lost in the great contest with the gameness that characterized him in his college career.

ELECTION OF STATE SENATOR.

The question of whether a candidate for office is representative of some particular class in the community is not a proper one to raise in selecting candidates for the legislature. It would seem that some democrats thought they ought to nominate ex-Sheriff Bush for the state senate, because the republican candidate, Finney Carter, was a member of organized labor. There is little ground for such sentiment. If a union man, why not a farmer, a lawyer, a doctor and so on ad infinitum? The democrats will find Mr. Carter a strong candidate for many other reasons than that he is a member of organized labor. He is a young man of exceptionally fine qualifications with a flawless record. In a contest of this kind, ex-Sheriff Bush would be measured in accordance with his previous record and voters would determine in accordance. If the democrats have no other object in view than an effort to select a better labor man than Carter, they can make no high appeal.

If it is deemed not to endorse Carter and to make a really effective campaign for this important position, the leaders among the democrats might well seek to enlist the services of some exceptionally high class man of similar type to Col. Watkins, as for instance, Col. W. R. Crabtree, whose record two years ago was of the highest order, or Judge A. W. Chambers, who once served the county most acceptably, or J. L. Foust, who always gave satisfaction when he was state senator.

We mention these names only because they already have acceptably served. Of course, there are many others who would fill the bill.

SECRETARY LANE'S PLAN.

Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane is one of the constructive members of the administration, though seldom appearing in the limelight of political discussion. He is, in fact, much more interested in the development of the country than in partisan polemics. His thoughts naturally turn to internal improvement and economic progress.

Recently, Secretary Lane presented to the president and to congress the outline of a plan for making a preliminary study or survey of the unused lands of the country with the purpose in mind of providing additional homesteads for the soldiers when they return from the war. The plan suggested the possibility of irrigation of some 15,000,000 acres of arid land, drainage of between 70,000,000 and 80,000,000 acres of swamp land, and the clearing of approximately 300,000,000 acres of cut-over timber land, altogether such an empire of economically sterile but potentially productive soil as few of us imagined existed. It is a scheme which grows upon one in the contemplation.

In Great Britain, the problem of demobilization has for some time been receiving attention. How to return the soldiers to the pursuits of civil life is being carefully considered by economists and statesmen. We have not believed that the question created for us by the war is a country with such manifold resources as this, nevertheless it is realized that a vast army of men cannot suddenly be disbanded upon the country without more or less industrial disturbance. Whatever will make the transition easier is a matter of public concern. And, with our almost interminable congressional discussions, it is not too early to begin consideration.

Besides all this, the war has shown us the necessity for the more thorough development of our internal resources. Methods must be inaugurated for increasing the national food production. This not only involves improved cultivation, but reclamation as well. Irrigation would make immense tracts productive. This provides another argument for the passage of the water-power bill, for the development of hydro-electric power, irrigation and navigation can be incidentally carried forward. There are no pending measures before congress of more economic importance to the country.

Secretary Lane's proposal has been enthusiastically received in congress and by the press of the country. Its potentialities were at once apparent. Judging the many favorable expressions, it will not be difficult to obtain the necessary appropriation. And, as before remarked, it is high time to begin. The war has passed the crisis. Everybody expects a victorious conclusion next year, at furthest. Then the boys will be coming home and taking up again the threads of domestic life.

Just as we suspected would be the case, the Nashville Banner refuses to confine itself to the record. We know nothing of the socialist organ upon which it daily visits its ridicule, but have observed that in its zealous support of the administration, the Banner creates a wild rift between the same organ and the administration, than really exists. It skillfully erects straw men and heroically demolishes them. Just as it artfully dodges the import of our remark which was intended to elicit its view of government ownership of enterprises, which, in the main, have the support of socialists. We are as anxious as the Banner to see the war won, but perhaps not so exclusive about it. We didn't learn much about its position—we had already been told that it didn't like the socialists.

"OLD HICKORY" DIVISION.

In the Thirtieth, or "Old Hickory" division, which captured Kemmel Hill, are Tennesseans, North and South Carolinians. It is not the first time soldiers from these three states fought elbow to elbow in the cause of democracy. John Sevier's riflemen from the valleys of the Holston, the Watauga and the Nolichucky, with Cleveland's North Carolinians and Marion's men from the Savannah and Pedee, charged up another hill time and time again, until Ferguson was killed and the few tory survivors, the representatives that day of despotism and autocracy, raised the white flag of surrender. King's mountain was a turning point in the struggle of the colonists for liberty, just as Kemmel Hill is in this era, in all probability. The Thirtieth division was trained at Camp Sevier, named for "Nolichucky Jack," the hero of the early days of Tennessee. The division is called after Andrew Jackson, "Old Hickory," who in campaigns in Florida against the Spaniards, in Alabama against the Indians, and at New Orleans against Pakenham's British veterans of the Peninsula campaign was the greatest of the soldiers of the War of 1812.

In the Thirtieth division are a number of Tennessee organizations. Gen. Lawrence D. Tyson commands the Fifty-ninth brigade of infantry, and included in it are the 117th Infantry under Col. Carey F. Spence, which is the old Third Tennessee. Also in this brigade is the 114th machine gun battalion under Maj. J. Perry Byrre. In the same division is the Fifty-fifth field artillery, in which are two Tennessee regiments, the 114th field artillery under Col. Luke Lea, and the 115th under Col. Berry, which is the old First Tennessee infantry.

We may be sure that our Tennessean boys are making the Huns realize that America is in the war. From the brief dispatches so far at hand, it is evident that the capture of Kemmel Hill was a notable achievement.

SANER REGULATIONS.

What about cigarettes and tobacco? Almost every soldier's letter conveys a request, more or less polite, to send him some of the weed. As the wounded are borne back on litters the Red Cross nurses hand them cigarettes. Surely, if there were the deleterious effects to tobacco in this or any other form, as has been from time immemorial charged, the medical departments of the army and those of our allies would have discouraged the use of tobacco. Probably the war has done more to re-establish the hold of tobacco on the human race than anything that has occurred since Sir Walter Raleigh acquired the habit in the swamps of Virginia. Well, then, how about our laws against the sale of cigarettes? We say that they are not being enforced. That is back. We ought not to have laws on the statute books which are thus ignored. But, is the anticigarette law a good one? We think not. If the cigarette is an evil, it hurts no one but the user. The law against liquor selling is based on other grounds. Intoxicants are a danger not only to the user but to society. The cigarette, if it injures any one, affects only that person. It is not such a harm to the youth that the sale should be forbidden. Probably, so as should be forbidden. However, as stated above, mature men may use cigarettes or tobacco without injury. The law, therefore, might well apply not to the sale to adults but to minors only.

While we have this law on the statute books, it ought to be enforced, but let us elect members of the legislature with courage enough to advocate and vote for its repeal.

And, while we are on the subject, we may say the same thing as to our Sunday amusements. Our people don't think it harmful to go to a baseball game or movie, or to play golf or tennis, although all these are against the law. It is thoroughly pernicious to have statutes in whose enforcement a very small proportion of the population believe. They cannot, without much difficulty and much dissatisfaction, be enforced. Let candidates for the legislature also pledge themselves to the enactment of proper regulations for the sabbath, also.

SUPPLY OF POTASH.

Much of our supply of potash for use in fertilizers came from Germany before the war intervened to interrupt shipments. Later, when we entered the war, we were accused of being dependent on our rich potash production. But we are finding other sources of supply, just as in the case of nitrates. An exchange, a few days ago, remarked: "We simply don't need Germany for anything on earth except to whip her and make her a horrible example of materialism gone wild. All our industries have survived and many new ones have arisen as the result of the call upon our resources to take the place of what we had heretofore relied upon from Germany." A press bulletin just issued by the United States geological survey shows that the production of potash for the first six months of 1918 was between 20,000 and 25,000 tons of K₂O and it is estimated that the total for the year will reach 60,000 tons. The bureau of soils has estimated that the cement plants of this country alone should be able to produce more potash than the total estimate for 1918. The blast furnaces, it is estimated, could produce 200,000 tons of K₂O per year and at the same time obtain a cleaner gas for their stoves and gas engines.

This is another instance in which the conservation of resources is strongly suggested. A beginning in the salvage of potash is already being made and much more will be accomplished. It is an indispensable ingredient of fertilizer and, must be, re-created from some source or crop production must suffer. It is encouraging to know that the emergency is being met in a manner that gives promise of permanent relief. As our contemporary remarks, we don't want to feel dependent upon any other country, and, least of all, upon Germany. If Lorraine is redeemed, we are perfectly content for France to have it and enjoy its economic advantages to the full. We are confident, however, that France would be willing to share potash or other products with us whether or not there was more than was needed at home.

OUT OF THE DARKNESS



The Mobile Register has just printed its seventy-eighth annual trade edition, and it is probably the best ever issued by that paper, because this year it has more to tell about. Shipping and shipbuilding have put Mobile in the class of the foremost ports of the country. Like the good newspaper representative of its city that it is the Register does not fail to tell the world of Mobile's accomplishment. The city, as the individual, must not let its light shine under a bushel.

A San Francisco newspaper, discussing the proposal to change the German names of some of the streets to the names of San Franciscans who have fallen in the war, wants to know what is to be done in cases where these fallen heroes also bore German names.

A Dallas man says he doesn't believe that cotton will go to 68 cents, the price reached during the civil war. Perhaps this assurance will bring some comfort.

The government is closing up contracts with the railroads covering the dividends to be paid. The balance has been on the debit side of the ledger thus far.

Mackensen will have to put in an actual physical appearance before he can frighten the allies—if he can even then.

Looks now as if calico will become the drapery of the ladies of millionaire households in the near future. Poor folks will have to be content with silk.

COMPLAINTS OF ANTHRACITE MINERS TO BE CONSIDERED

Washington, Sept. 8.—District representatives of the anthracite coal fields who are seeking higher wages were told today by Fuel Administrator Garfield that the department of labor investigators holding hearings to determine the cost of living in the anthracite regions would extend its inquiry in the relative wages paid to bituminous and anthracite miners and to workers in other industries.

Use of Motor Trucks.

The government is appealing to every truck owner to help save freight costs. War demands that every transportation unit be at its best and do its maximum work; therefore, there should be no underloading of trucks. Furthermore, a truck should not be overloaded, such a practice will surely jeopardize its construction, and as a result necessitate continual repairs. To meet this demand for increased loading capacity trailers are operated with motor trucks, and according to all reports, are today considered an absolute necessity. The trailer carrying the load is as much a natural part of the automobile industry as the freight train behind the locomotive. A high-grade truck is built with ample power to take it over the worst roads ordinarily encountered; for instance, the motor of a truck must exert ten times the force to propel it over a sandy road than it does to propel it over asphalt. It is evident that a truck designed to operate satisfactorily over the sandy road will have an immense amount of excess power when used only on asphalt; therefore, over ordinary hard-surfaced roads and moderate grades it is still utilizing but a part of its power. This excess of power which every standard truck develops in addition to its rated carrying capacity, may be utilized and made profitable by the addition of a trailer, otherwise it represents waste.

Wherever a motor truck is pulling loads regularly there should be men at either end loading and unloading, and the man running the motor should go constantly between, keeping his machine working all the time, multiplying his capacity not by two, but by four or eight.

WAR REVIEW TERSELY GIVEN BY THE TWO LEADING NEWS SERVICES

(Associated Press.)
The Germans have begun a general retreat from the Vesle river between Soissons and Rheims. Gen. Mangin has advanced his lines to the edge of the plateau from Vauxcres to Baillieux. This is the first big advance made by the Americans since the Vesle river was reached, and gives Gen. Pershing's men an excellent opportunity for a thrust across the Aisne.

(International News Service.)
American troops, driving forward from the Vesle river, have captured the high ground, of great strategic importance, dominating the Aisne valley. The first big advance made by the Americans since the Vesle river was reached, and gives Gen. Pershing's men an excellent opportunity for a thrust across the Aisne.

The Germans are falling back over a wider front and it was unofficially estimated today that the retreat covers nearly 200 miles of ground, stretching all the way from Ypres through the Aisne-Vesle zone.

Ploegsteert, in Belgium, has been captured by the British and the Germans are evidently retreating from Messines ridge.

This place of high ground was taken by the Germans in April at a terrific cost of life.

The French have taken and passed Guisard and have forced a crossing of the Somme canal east of Nesle. East of the Canal du Nord, the French advanced all night long, the vanguards maintaining steady contact with the German rear guard.

German resistance has again stiffened, however, and both the British and French war offices told of violent counter attacks.

All of these attacks were beaten off and the allied lines were maintained intact everywhere.

In addition to their advance nearer to the German bases of Lille, Douai and Cambrai, the British in Flanders have reached German positions south of Neuve Chapelle that were held by the enemy prior to their big drive last April.

Every day increases the magnitude of the allied victory and adds to the peril of the Hindenburg line.

The allies are taking advantage of good weather and are making progress at all possible speed before the autumn storms set in.

Since Sunday the British have captured 16,000 prisoners and upwards of 100 guns.

"RABBIT" CURRY, VANDY STAR, KILLED IN FRANCE



Contained in a dispatch from the battlefields in France is the news of the death of Irby Rice Curry, well-known Vanderbilt quarterback. "Rabbit," as he was better known in athletic circles, was killed in an aerial combat on the battlefield.

Curry was considered by all southern athletes to be the swiftest and greatest quarterback during the whole of the time of his career on the gridiron. He was given the highest honor in the university in 1917 when he was elected "bachelor of letters." This honor is conferred as a vote of the student body, and "Rabbit" was chosen with a big majority.

Curry was a native of Marion, Tex., and at the end of his school career he returned home to take up the banking business there. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the aviation section and was given a commission as lieutenant.

News has also been received in Nashville of the death of Irby Rice Curry, who was killed in action on the French front July 31.

Lieut. Houston before his enlistment was employed by the Harley Moore Furniture company, of Nashville. He was a prominent member of the younger alumni of Nashville, being a member of the F. G. F. club. He was a graduate of the second officers' training camp at Fort Oglethorpe.

Houston will probably be remembered by Chattanooga as a member of the "Browns" basketball team of the Nashville Y. M. C. A. which has played a number of games here.

The Tennessee Spirit.
(Nashville Tennessean.)
The traditions of the valor of Tennesseans has been further exemplified by the lieutenants and captains of the 114th and 115th regiments. When volunteers were sought among these officers, they were returned to the United States for instruction and training purposes, with promise of promotion—lieutenants to captains and captains to majorships—not one embraced the opportunity of advancement in rank to that of a major in France for active service at the front lines.

It was not that these officers did not want to place themselves in a better position to render a larger service to the country through teaching and training the new recruits in the national army for service in Europe, but they were prompted by the same spirit which led them to offer themselves as sacrifices upon the altar of the country in the first place. In other words, they had enlisted to fight, they had been enlisted to fight, as they viewed it, and, prepared to fight, they craved the privilege of meeting the enemy of civilization in preference to the opportunity of returning to help train others, and thus defer their own opportunity to fight.

Indeed, it was a sort of selfishness, but of that sort which has made American history and Tennessee's chapter in it a history of valor and glory.

Some of those officers were selected to be returned when volunteers were not forthcoming; and, needless to say, those selected, while ready to do what is considered by their superiors to be the best service for the common cause, will feel a pang of regret at having to leave their comrades "over there." In a very genuine sense, such breaking away is a great sacrifice, and we try to appreciate the full meaning of it to them.

POULTRY RAISERS TO HOLD MEETING ON FRIDAY

The local poultry raisers will meet at the chamber of commerce Friday at 7:30 p.m. for the purpose of discussing the problem of increasing the production of poultry and eggs; also to enable them to purchase better feed and put them in touch with the market.

One purpose of this organization is to assist the old hen in doing her bit to win the war. Some interesting subjects will be brought up at this meeting.

RINGWORMS ON BABY'S HEAD

Rough and Red. Hair Came Out. Cuticura Healed.

"When my little boy was a month old he had four large scaly-looking ringworms on the top of his head and they almost covered it. They were the worst I ever saw. They were rough, red and some were white, and he cried most of the time. Every bit of his hair came out."

"I tried everything that people would tell me but they did not help. I sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and then bought a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of the Cuticura Ointment and they healed him." (Signed) Mrs. L. Birchett, 205 Ford St., Ridgeland, Tenn., Jan. 7, 1917.

Most skin troubles might be prevented by using Cuticura Soap and Ointment for every-day-toilet purposes.

Sample each free by mail. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. B, Boston." Send everywhere Soap, Ointment and 10c. Return box.

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M'LEAREN CHANGES HIS BUSINESS RELATIONS

J. S. McLearen, who has for twenty-one years been connected with Trigg, Dobbs & Co., has severed his connection with that firm to assume the duties of vice-president and sales manager of the Chattanooga Coffee and Manufacturing company, with which he has recently connected himself.

G. C. MURRAY.